Covered Electronic Waste Recycling Program

CIVIL LIABILITY INITIATIVE

OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPING CIVIL LIABILITY FACET TO THE COVERED ELECTRONIC WASTE (CEW) PROGRAM

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Statutory Authority: PRC, 42474(d)

"Civil penalties in an amount of up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per violation may be administratively imposed by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery against a person, including an authorized collector or covered electronic waste recycler, that makes a false statement or representation in any document filed, submitted, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance" with the Electronic Waste Recycling Act and associated regulations, including those related to the CEW program.

Context:

- False documentation continues to be submitted to demonstrate compliance with the CEW program rules and regulations.
- The use of false documentation undermines the integrity of the CEW program.
- Proposed regulations establish a framework that gives CalRecycle the ability to exercise this authority and impose civil liabilities.

Objective:

- Deterrent to discourage non-complaint behavior
- Ensure compliance with the CEW program rules and regulations
- Protect the integrity of the CEW program
- Safeguard a level playing field and protect fair business practices

Examples of Potential False Statements(I):

- Collection logs: incorrect names and addresses, non-existent sources, misstated amounts
- Transfer receipt: misstated amounts, inactive collector represented as active
- Proof of Designation: altered validity dates or other information,
 misuse of Designation

Examples of Potential False Statements(II):

- Cancellation records: false cancellation dates and/or weights, non-CEW material claimed as CEW material, non-CRT material portrayed as CRT material
- Shipment records: inconsistent information
- End-use destination receipts/documentation: false statements regarding
 CRT glass ultimate disposition

Implementing civil liabilities:

Research

Statutes and Regulations of other Programs

Proposed Draft Regulations Draft and fine-tune regulatory provisions

Public Consultation Stakeholder workshop on 14 July 2015

Aspects researched: Types of Beverage DTSC Scope violatio Container ns **Penalty** Water Tires determi **Process** nation Quality Solid Penalty **Timeline** Waste use

Who can be held liable?:

- "Person" defined in a broad way: individual or entity
- Focused on approved collectors or approved recyclers BUT
- Penalties could also be imposed against handlers, transporters, end-use destinations or manufacturers.
- Joint and several liability

Penalty determination:

Minor: first-time or multiple unintentional violations (\$500-\$4,000)

Moderate: subsequent or multiple violations after notice (\$4,000-\$15,000)

Major: pattern and practice of non-compliance or first-time intentional (\$15,000-\$25,000)

Process (I):

- Two steps: notice of violation and accusation
- Notice of violation (NOV):
 - Issued prior to the imposition of penalties
 - Warning mechanism
 - Opportunity to take corrective actions and get back into compliance
 - Process may stop with a NOV

Process (II):

- Accusation:
 - Seeking an administrative penalty or penalties
 - Issued following the issuance of a NOV for repeated violations
 OR
 - Issued directly if warranted by circumstances (no prior NOV required)

Process (III):

- Administrative Hearing:
 - Notice of Defense must be filed within 15 days
 - Hearing held before a hearing officer
 - Final decision issued within 30 days
- Settlement:
 - Anytime before a decision is issued

Next steps:

Proposed Regulation

Consider comments and finalize draft; CalRecycle approval

Emergency Rulemaking Submission to OAL, 10 days review; Approval; In effect for 2 years

Administr ation Start
issuance of
NOVs
and/or
imposition of
penalties

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

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